
主题一：彼得的零花钱智慧 (Peter's Pocket Money Wisdom)

Paragraph 1 (English):

When Peter was six, he started receiving pocket money from his mother. When he turned seven, he **got** £7 a week. Now at the age of fifteen, he **is given** £15 every week. He has the raise in pocket money because he spends money wisely.

第一段 (中文):

彼得六岁时，他开始从妈妈那里收到零花钱。当他七岁时，他每周能**得到** 7 英镑。如今，十五岁的他每周会**被给予** 15 英镑。他的零花钱之所以能增加，是因为他花钱很明智。

Paragraph 2 (English):

There is a shopping mall near Peter's home. At weekends, he watches **exciting** movies with his friends, or takes his little brother to the play center there. He buys his grandparents small presents when he visits them. Sometimes, he takes one **hour's** bus ride to museums and zoos in another town. When he has saved enough money, Peter goes to the bookstores **to buy** great books and donates them to children in need.

第二段 (中文):

彼得家附近**有一个**购物中心。周末，他和朋友们一起看**激动人心**的电影，或者带他的小弟弟去那里的游戏中心。他拜访祖父母时，会给他们买些小礼物。有时，他会花**一小时**的车程去另一个城镇的博物馆和动物园。当存够了钱，彼得会去书店**买**一些好书，并把它们捐给有需要的孩子。

Paragraph 3 (English):

His mother is satisfied with **how** he spends his money. She thinks it is a smart choice to give Peter pocket money. "This habit **can** help Peter manage money well," she says. Peter's mother even suggests giving pocket money to children as **early** as when they are four. "To learn how to deal with money is **a** useful life skill. Giving children pocket money in their early years teaches them the importance of budgeting."

第三段 (中文):

他的母亲对他花钱的**方式**很满意。她认为给彼得零花钱是一个明智的选择。
“这个习惯**能**帮助彼得很好地管理金钱，”她说。彼得的母亲甚至建议，**早在**孩子们四岁时就给他们零花钱。“学习如何处理金钱是**一项**有用的生活技能。在孩子们的幼年时期给他们零花钱，可以教会他们预算的重要性。”

主题二：科学家贝蒂的成长之路 (The Journey of Betty, the Scientist)

Paragraph 1 (English):

Betty is a biologist. She studies brain diseases that come along with aging. Her **job** is not an easy one. She is trying to understand what goes wrong with the brain over time, and how people can age in a healthy way. It is very important, especially when people are living a **longer** life now.

第一段 (中文):

贝蒂是一位生物学家。她研究伴随衰老而来的脑部疾病。她的工作并不轻松。她正试图理解大脑随着时间的推移会出什么问题，以及人们如何才能健康地老去。这一点非常重要，尤其是现在人们的寿命**更长**了。

Paragraph 2 (English):

Betty does not have a natural gift for math. She never **thought** that she could be a scientist one day when she was little. Now, she has got a doctor's degree in biology and become a famous **medical** researcher. Betty has made it partly because she is curious about everything. This is a very **important** quality for a scientist. Another **reason** is that she is a creative thinker. "After all, science is all about problem-solving," Betty said.

第二段 (中文):

贝蒂没有数学天赋。她小时候从未**想过**有一天自己会成为一名科学家。如今，她已经获得了生物学博士学位，并成为了一名著名的**医学**研究员。贝蒂之所以能取得成功，部分原因在于她对一切都充满好奇。这对科学家来说是一种**非常重要的**品质。另一个**原因**是她是一个富有创造力的思考者。“毕竟，科学就是解决问题，”贝蒂说。

Paragraph 3 (English):

Betty thinks the best part of her research is trying out an idea to see if it will work. Her heart is filled with joy when her idea is proved right and **accepted** by other scientists. But when things don't go **smoothly** as she plans, she feels no disappointment. She says mistakes may **lead to** a new idea. Few are born to be a **scientist**. According to Betty, curiosity and creativity play the biggest role.

第三段 (中文):

贝蒂认为她研究中最棒的部分就是尝试一个想法，看它是否可行。当她的想法

被证明是正确的，并被其他科学家**接受**时，她的内心充满了喜悦。但当事情没有按计划**顺利**进行时，她也不会感到失望。她说，错误可能会**导致**新的想法。很少有人天生就是**科学家**。在贝蒂看来，好奇心和创造力扮演着最重要的角色。

主题三：风靡中国的骑行热潮 (The Biking Craze Sweeping Through China)

Paragraph 1 (English):

As summer comes around, outdoor activities are getting more and more popular. One of **them** is bike riding, or biking. The biking craze is now sweeping through China.

第一段 (中文):

随着夏天的到来，户外活动变得越来越受欢迎。其中之一就是骑自行车，或称“biking”。骑行热潮目前正风靡全中国。

Paragraph 2 (English):

Wang Jing is a student from Hangzhou. She **seldom** exercised before because she didn't like sports much. But since her hometown hosted the Asian Games in 2023, her interest in sports has **grown** a lot. She has realized the benefits of sports **and** is now a big fan of biking.

第二段 (中文):

王静是来自杭州的一名学生。她以前**很少**锻炼，因为她不怎么喜欢运动。但自从她的家乡在 2023 年举办了亚运会后，她对运动的兴趣**增长**了很多。她已经意识到了运动的好处，**并且**现在是骑行的忠实粉丝。

Paragraph 3 (English):

"I feel free and peaceful **whenever** I ride," Wang said. "Biking allows me to experience the beauty along the road and the world seems to slow down," she added. Wang is only one of those who are deeply in love with biking. In **cities** like Chengdu and Beijing, thousands of people have started to join in the biking craze.

第三段 (中文):

“**无论何时**我骑车，都感觉自由而平静，”王静说。“骑行让我能体验沿途的美景，世界似乎也慢了下来，”她补充道。王静只是众多深深爱上骑行的人之一。在成都、北京这样的**城市**，成千上万的人已经开始加入到骑行热潮中。

Paragraph 4 (English):

Will the craze in China last for a long time? The **answer** is "Yes." Thanks to the craze, there have been events like group rides and bike festivals. These create a sense of community **among** bikers. They share road information, biking experience and sometimes even meals. They are just like a **big** family. As biking has become a lifestyle, experts **believe** that this biking craze will continue. They expect a sharp increase in the number of bike riders.

第四段 (中文):

中国的这股热潮会持续很久吗? **答案**是“会的”。得益于这股热潮,出现了像团体骑行和自行车节这样的活动。这些活动在骑行者**之间**创造了一种社区感。他们分享路况信息、骑行经验,有时甚至一起吃饭。他们就像一个**大家庭**。随着骑行成为一种生活方式,专家们**相信**这股骑行热潮将会持续下去。他们预计骑行者的数量将急剧增加。

主题四: 你能听懂鸡的语言吗? (Can You Understand Chicken Language?)

Paragraph 1 (English):

People know animals do have feelings, but they are not sure if these feelings are correctly understood. In recent years, scientists have done research about the feelings of cows, frogs and pandas. **A new study adds chickens to the list.** It says that humans can tell whether a chicken is happy or sad by listening to its calls.

第一段 (中文):

人们知道动物确实有感情,但不确定这些感情是否被正确地理解了。近年来,科学家对牛、青蛙和熊猫的感情进行了研究。****一项新的研究将鸡也加入了这个名单。研究表明,人类可以通过听鸡的叫声来判断它是高兴还是悲伤。**

Paragraph 2 (English):

The researchers put a bowl behind a door. Inside the bowl, sometimes, there was something chickens love to eat, such as rice or insects. Sometimes, there was nothing. When the chickens saw food behind the door, they seemed happy and produced fast and loud sounds, known as food calls. When there wasn't food, the chickens made low and long noises to express disappointment. The researchers recorded all these sounds and studied their waves.

第二段 (中文):

研究人员在门后放了一个碗。碗里有时会放一些鸡爱吃的东西，比如米或昆虫；有时则什么都没有。当鸡看到门后有食物时，它们似乎很高兴，会发出快速而响亮的声音，这被称为“食物呼叫”。当没有食物时，鸡会发出低沉而长长的声音来表达失望。研究人员录下了所有这些声音，并研究了它们的声波。

Paragraph 3 (English):

Then the researchers chose 16 recordings of such chicken noises. Half were from the chickens seeing the food and half were from the chickens finding no food. The recordings were played to 194 volunteers. Sixty-nine percent of the volunteers correctly understood whether the chickens were feeling happy or not, and some of them even had no experience of taking care of chickens.

第三段 (中文):

接着，研究人员挑选了 16 段这样的鸡叫声录音。一半来自看到食物的鸡，另一半来自没发现食物的鸡。这些录音被播放给 194 名志愿者听。69% 的志愿者正确地理解了鸡是高兴还是不高兴，其中一些人甚至没有任何照顾鸡的经验。

Paragraph 4 (English):

The result shows that humans have the natural ability to understand the feelings of chickens. Hopefully, this finding can bring about new technology to help with chicken-raising, a big industry in many countries. Some scientists are already working on a smart computer program that can **recognize** chickens' feelings. This is good news for farmers who want to make the birds happier and healthier.

第四段 (中文):

研究结果表明，人类天生就有能力理解鸡的感情。这一发现有望带来新技术，帮助养鸡业——这个在许多国家都是一个庞大的产业。一些科学家已经在研发一种能够**识别**鸡的感情的智能计算机程序。这对于那些希望让鸡更快乐、更健康的农民来说，是个好消息。

主题五：伙伴阅读的力量 (The Power of Buddy Reading)

Paragraph 1 (English):

Reading a good book is a wonderful journey because the reader can live in someone else's world for a while. Reading together with others, known as buddy reading, will make this journey even more fantastic. During the journey, the buddies spend time doing a lot of reading activities. This not only adds to the pleasure of reading, but also deepens their understanding of the books.

第一段 (中文):

阅读一本好书是一次奇妙的旅程，因为读者可以暂时生活在他人的世界里。而与他人一起阅读，即所谓的“伙伴阅读”，会让这段旅程变得更加精彩。在这段旅程中，伙伴们会花时间进行大量的阅读活动。这不仅增加了阅读的乐趣，也加深了他们对书籍的理解。

Paragraph 2 (English):

Although it is all right to have students join in buddy reading with same-aged schoolmates, schools usually pair up older students with younger ones. In 2021, Green School started such a program and has achieved a great success.

第二段 (中文):

尽管学生与同龄同学进行伙伴阅读是可以的，但学校通常会将高年级学生与低年级学生配对。2021 年，格林学校启动了这样一个项目，并取得了巨大成功。

Paragraph 3 (English):

Both younger and older readers in this school have learned a lot from this two-year program. For example, when they listened to each other, they learned to be kind and patient. This experience also provided them with a chance to practice lifelong skills such as exercising leadership or communicating with others. A student called Jason said that reading to a younger buddy was really helpful. He became more confident, as he knew he was a role model for someone.

第三段 (中文):

在这所学校，无论是年幼还是年长的读者，都从这个为期两年的项目中获益匪浅。例如，当他们互相倾听时，他们学会了友善和耐心。这段经历也为他们提供了练习终身技能的机会，比如锻炼领导力或与他人沟通。一位名叫杰森的學生说，为年幼的伙伴朗读真的很有帮助。他变得更加自信，因为他知道自己是别人的榜样。

Paragraph 4 (English):

The school also became a closer community. The reading buddies felt more connected as they often met each other. The students were always excited when they saw their buddies pass by in the hallway. Now summer vacation is coming. It's a great time to get into books. Why not pair up with a friend, choose a book you both like and read it together?

第四段 (中文):

学校也因此变成了一个更紧密的社区。阅读伙伴们因为经常见面而感觉彼此联系更紧密了。当学生们在走廊里看到自己的伙伴经过时，总是会感到很兴奋。现在暑假即将来临，正是读书的好时机。何不与朋友结对，选一本你们都喜欢的书，一起阅读呢？

